

Our Jefferson City Letter.

Way down east in New Hampshire, standpat candidates for Congress are declaring against Cannon for speaker in a frenzied effort to save their bacon.

The Republicans of Missouri ignored the state primary law, and propose to keep right on ignoring it. The g. o. p. in this state believes in boss rule.

The place for the Insurgent Republican in Missouri this year is in the Democratic party. The standpatters refuse to fellowship with the progressive element.

The doors of the Democratic church swing wide open—everybody is invited to come in who believe in a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Congressman Murphy wants to make "Sunny Jim" Sherman president. That one declaration should beat Pat world without end. Sherman is Aldrich, Cannon, Ballinger and Wickersham all in one.

Let every Democrat make it his business to show one insurgent Republican the folly of voting the standpat Republican ticket in Missouri this fall—that's the way to win by one hundred thousand margin.

Out at Denver Roosevelt took a whack at the Supreme Court of the United States. In as much as the court is made up wholly of Republicans, appointed by Republican President, Roosevelt's was in reality striking the Republican party below the belt. Turn the rascals out.

The revelation of the sneaking details of the tariff on rubber, which Senator Aldrich prepared in his own personal interest, are so shocking to the common moral sense of the American people that the average citizen finds it hard to accept it in its full significance.—Kansas City Star, Republican.

The Kansas Republican platform says:

"We do not recognize the revision of the tariff of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the tariff pledge of the Republican platform."

Wonder what the Missouri Republican platform will say?

At Winona Taft said it was the best tariff law ever made. Now he admits that the law is full of bad spots and needs patching. The Republicans, having tried their hand at tariff revision and failed, should not be trusted with the matter further. Turn the job over to the Democrats and let them try it.

President Taft in his campaign contribution to the Republican party says that the standpatters are right in saying the Payne tariff law is the best ever, and that the insurgents are right in saying that it is about the worst ever. In other words, the President rides the two horses going in opposite directions, but he does not do it gracefully.

It should not be overlooked in passing that Vice-President Sherman did not volunteer to testify before the Oklahoma Investigating Committee. Without having his evidence the committee adorned him with a beautiful coat of whitewash. The case therefore stands as it did when Senator Gore mentioned him as "the man higher up."

The revision of the tariff is not satisfactory to the Republicans of Kansas. It ought not to be satisfactory to the Republicans of Missouri. In Kansas the

Republican party repudiated the tariff. In Missouri the only way for Republicans to repudiate it is to vote the Democratic ticket—the standpatters controlling the Republican party.

While Senator Aldrich finds it conducive to his health to retire from the senate after his arduous duties in representing the rubber trust, he is to be succeeded by Col. Sam P. Colt, of Bristol, R. I., who is the head of the rubber trust. In no event will the rubber trust be allowed to have its legs pulled as long as the Republicans control the senate.

The Tariff Bill enacted by the Congress of 1909 did not follow the standard fixed in the national platform and was a violation of its pledges. In that bill in many cases monopolies were favored and excessive duties were imposed; we believe that it is the duty of Congress to remedy that failure at the earliest possible date.—Senator Bristow.

A Democratic Congress will "remedy the failure" spoken of by Senator Bristow. The way to have a Democratic Congress is to vote the Democratic ticket.

Cincinnati finds herself at the foot of the big cities in the increase of population table, as shown by the census. While Kansas City's gain per cent is 51.8 and Detroit's 63, and Atlanta 72, poor old Cincinnati comes limping in with only 11.2. Perhaps the fact that Boss Cox and son-in-law Nick live in that town had something to do with its poor showing.

First Dickey gets up in the Republican meeting and says, "No, thank you boys, but you can't unload the senatorial job on me. Then Warner takes the platform and assures the postmasters that he knows when he has enough. And Governor Hadley looks solemn-like as he rises in his place and says "Excuse me, but empty honors are not to my taste; the real goods in mine." Who next?

Not only the suit of clothes, but everything else that the workingman uses, has gone up in price. The denim overalls that he formerly purchased for 50 cents are now 75 cents and \$1. He is still offered a fifty cent shirt, but it is made of a poor flimsy fabric in which he really cannot afford to invest if he has the price of the better quality.—Mabel Potter Daggett in The Delineator.

And now Gov. Hadley has sidestepped the empty honor of the Republican senatorial nomination. Hadley is a patriot only when there is an office in sight. The senatorship in Missouri is not even a bird in the bush for the Republicans this year. Any post ed Republican you meet will admit that the g. o. p. is not in the running in Missouri this year. And that being the case you will have to excuse Hadley along with Warner et al.

At Winona Taft said that the tariff law was the best ever—a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Now he has written a keynote speech in which he says that the Aldrich law is bad in spots and pledges himself to patch it up. The country will agree with the President that the law is bad, but it will insist that the revising be done by the friends of the people this time, instead of by the friends of the tariff.

A duty not measuring the difference in the cost of smelting at home and abroad, as promised in the Republican platform, but from \$2.50 to \$6 higher than the

entire cost of smelting in this country, was imposed on lead. This was done, not in the interest of protecting a struggling American industry, but in the interest of a monopoly, controlled by the Guggenheims, backed by the great Rockefeller financial interests.—Senator Bristow.

The best political joke of the year is that of Gov. Hadley declining to serve out his term as governor. Now everybody knows, including Herbert, that his race for Senator would not interfere with his gubernatorial job. The running would all be over in a couple of months. There would scarcely be a chance in a million for him to be elected senator by a Democratic legislature. So why all the talk about wanting to finish up his four years in the executive mansion? Looks like Gov. Hadley was turning humorist.

It begins to look as if the Hon. John C. McKinley was to be again drafted to make the race for senatorial honors for the g. o. p. McKinley is a fine man and a Republican of the stand pat variety who is popular with the federal office holders. He beat Dick Kerens 30,000 votes for the empty honor two years ago and it begins to look as if he could have some more of the same kind of honor for the asking. He is not the kind of a leader over which the rank and file would enthuse, but in as much as the Republican party has no rank and file, this does not matter.

The Kansas City Star, a Republican paper that enthusiastically supported Taft for president, now rises in meeting to make the following remarks: "President Taft's letter to the chairman of the Republican congressional committee must be regarded, of course, as a campaign document, not as a state paper. It is merely a presentation of the claims of the Republican party on the approach of the congressional election."

In other words, the President has become a politician's in order to give a politician's twist to the tariff law. But will the people be fooled a second time by Taft's party?

The Kansas Republican state platform says: "We commend the fight made on Cannonism and Aldrichism in Congress, modifying the rules of the House of Representatives and overcoming the senate leadership, so that the enactment of long delayed public measures has been made possible."

In as much as there was no Missouri Republican candidate who had a hand in this fight on "Cannonism and Aldrichism," it is not probable that a similar plank will be found in the Missouri Republican platform.

During the tariff debate Congress received a communication from the Cincinnati Clothiers' association urging a reduction in the tariff on woolen and worsted goods which was not granted. The Cincinnati association said, "Not in fifty years has the cloth handled in our trade been of so inferior a quality for the price as now. The masses consisting of laborers, mechanic and farmers, the real users of ready-made clothing, are receiving practically no value for their money. The qualities and colorings are so poor that in many instances the colorings fade and crackle, and in the manufacture of garments give positively no satisfaction to the wearer."

H. F. Blackwell went to Kansas City Saturday on legal business.

CAUGHT FLIES BY THE TON

An Ancient Mexican Industry Ruined by Modern Improvements.

Mexico City, Aug. 23.—When the Governor of Mexico decided to drain Lake Texcoco, just east of the city, in order to lessen the danger of floods during the rainy season and also to get at the rich soda deposits in the bed of the lake it sounded the doom of one of the queerest and most ancient industries in the New World, that of catching flies for market.

Since the days of the Aztec lords of Mexico a small band of natives has made a comfortable living out of the business of supplying the canaries and other pet birds and fine poultry of the United States and Mexico with the delicacy of dry, salted flies. Now the lake is drying up, the flies have disappeared, the birds are to go hungry and the fly catchers have abandoned their pleasant vocation for the drudgery of digging soda from the bottom of a smelly lake.

Catching flies for market on the shores of Lake Texcoco has been a profitable industry since the days of the Aztecs. Until recent years the annual production of dried insects was measured in tons and until this year the annual production of dried insects was measured to afford a means of livelihood to a small colony of native fly catchers.

These market flies are a little smaller than the ordinary house fly. Preserved in the natural salts they were found to be an excellent food for caged birds and chickens and hundreds of sacks were shipped annually to bird dealers in the United States and Germany.

The insects are caught in nets as they swarm near the lake's surface, killed by drowning in the water and immediately spread out on sheets to dry. After this simple curing process they are sacked up and are then ready for market.

Some are used in this city and the republic, but the excellent demand which has grown up for them in other countries within the last few years has greatly increased the price and lessened the local demand. During the year 1900 more than \$110,000 worth were shipped to Europe alone.

The profession of fly catching and fly preserving has been handed down from father to son in a few families who have held a monopoly on the industry since the days of Netzahualcoyotl, when that monarch signed a treaty with the Casique Chimalpopoca of Tenochtitlan whereby a number of Teneacs received a concession to gather flies in the former's realm to feed the sacred quetzals in the great tealalli.—New York Sun.

Women at the State Fair.

The Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, October 1-7, will interest the women of Missouri more this year than ever before. The State Fair Board very wisely recognized the fact that much success of the Fair depended upon the women of the state and at an expense of \$35,000 they have erected a handsome building for the exclusive use of Missouri women. It is a building where the women can find comfortable rockers, newspapers and magazines and it is a splendid place to rest when they became tired of looking at the exhibits throughout the grounds.

Cooking demonstrations will be carried on daily in this new building by Miss Louise Stanley, Professor of Home Economics, State University, in charge, assisted by a large number of teachers and demonstrators. There is no excuse this year for the women of the state not attending the big State Fair at Sedalia. Everything will be done to make their visit enjoyable.

Missouri Crop Report for September.

The following crop report was issued today from the office of T. C. Wilson, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

The month of August, an unfavorable one for the farmer in many less favored states, brought to those who cultivate Missouri soil no general drouth, floods, or other wide-spread disaster. The year's harvest, garnered or in prospect, while not one of unprecedented abundance, gives assurance of plenty and indicates that the earlier season's promise is to attain full realization. The rainfall, while generally sufficient and in but few cases, excessive, has often been poorly distributed, conditions differing widely in districts only a few miles apart. In the Northeast section of the state, for instance, some correspondents report an abundance of rain, while others state that the ground is getting very dry. The precipitation was very light during August over almost the entire Northwest section of the state. Pastures are poor, and some stock is reported on feed. Reports from the Central section are somewhat conflicting some counties having had plenty of rain, while others are suffering from lack of moisture. Southwest Missouri, with the exception of two or three counties on the Western border, reports a hopeful and satisfactory outlook, conditions having been favorable during August. From the South east section comes encouraging news of satisfactory conditions for almost all growing crops, except over restricted areas. The temperature record for the month varied, according to reports received from correspondents, from 48 to 102 degrees.

CORN—The condition of corn for the state is 82, or practically the same as it was one month ago, when it was reported as 82.2. On September 1, 1909, the condition of corn was 66, the drouth during the month of August having cut it 22 points. The average 10 years condition of corn on September 1 is 76.8. Only 55 per cent of the present crop is far enough advanced as to be out of danger from drouth. There is also much late corn, some of which an early frost will surely injure. The river bottoms have a fine crop of corn and most of it is made. Corn condition by sections: Northeast 87.6, Northwest 75.2, Central 77.1, Southwest 86.4, Southeast 84.

WHEAT—A revised estimate on the 1909 wheat yield places it, at 13.7 bushels per acre, or practically the same as the preliminary report. Dry weather is interfering somewhat with plowing for the new crop, which, it is now estimated, may represent an acreage of only 97.1 per cent as compared with the ground seeded last fall. Forty per cent of the ground for the new crop has been plowed. In reply to the question as to whether or not it is hard to get good seed wheat, 40 per cent of those replying answer "Yes," and 60 per cent "No."

OATS—A revised report on the oat yield, places it at 34.8 bushels per acre, or practically the same as the first figures. The quality of the crop, most of which has been threshed, is given as 95.

OTHER CROPS—The state yield of rye is estimated at 13.8 bushels per acre; barley 25.3 bushels, and flax 7.8 bushels. The cotton crop, while late, is doing well, the present condition being 80.1. The tobacco condition is placed at 87. Pastures have been injured by lack of rain in some sections, so that the condition for the state is only 77.6.

Paints.

Now is the time to paint. New stock ready mixed paint just received. Quality guaranteed. L.W. MARSHALL, 1120 Franklin Ave.

CITY NEWSPAPERS INDORSE PENSION

URGE VOTERS TO ADOPT THE AMENDMENT AS RECOGNITION FOR SERVICES.

When all of the daily papers in a large city like St. Louis are unanimous in advocating a measure, it is pretty apt to be the best thing for the people. There is not a dissenting voice among the St. Louis papers in connection with the proposed constitutional amendment, to be submitted in November, authorizing the three large cities in Missouri to establish a pension for police officers injured or disabled on duty. In positive editorials the St. Louis papers urge the citizens of the state to vote for the amendment on the ground that the cities want the amendment for the protection of brave police officers. In urging this upon the people the papers are aware that the full expense of the proposed pension will rest upon the city adopting it, and that not one cent of expense will fall on the country voters.

Here is what the papers have to say:

"The pension system for men who serve the public is based on humanitarian principles. The amendment proposed is merely a grant from the state at large to the cities to establish the pension, and the amendment should receive no opposition from any source."—St. Louis Times, August 4, 1910.

"If there is in St. Louis any organized opposition to this amendment it has not been located."—St. Louis Republic, July 31, 1910.

"The proposed constitutional amendment granting power to cities of over 100,000 inhabitants to establish a pension system for disabled policemen is a meritorious measure and should receive the friendly consideration of the voters of Missouri."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, August 2, 1910.

"The amendment should be embodied in the constitution so that the legislature may be empowered to act. A wise system of police pensions would be beneficial. It would raise the standard of service. Moreover, police officers after years of service, or after suffering disability in the service, should be provided for under the law."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, August 2, 1910.

"The amendment to the constitution of Missouri providing for pensions for supernumerated or disabled policemen should be adopted. Men who give their lives to the public service should have something to look forward to in their old age. Pension in some cases would remove the temptation to graft."—St. Louis Star-Chronicle, July 27, 1910.

Now, that is what the newspapers, who watch the conditions of the police department every day out of the year, have to say of the question. The newspapers, located in the midst of police work, are the best possible judges on the hazardous and trying duties of a policeman. These papers know to what elements the officers are subjected.

Knowing these facts the newspapers have joined in urging the adoption of the amendment. They do this, too, because they know the necessity for it, and not for any sentimental or selfish cause.

Amendment No. 1 on the short ballot is the one that will give the three cities the right to properly provide for the pension system. By voting "yes" on the amendment you vote to appreciate and reward the hardships endured by policemen.

PROTECTING THE POLICE.

When the newspapers and the police boards commend the pension system to the voters of the state, it is time for the citizens to take notice. Both the newspapers and the boards are anxious to increase the efficiency of the men. In each instance they are disinterested, in the sense that adoption of the system could not affect the newspaper or the board, but they are interested because they want the department brought up to its maximum strength.

Eastern cities have tried the pension plan and they have found it beneficial. The three cities of Missouri are just as eager to improve conditions as the more fortunate towns of the east. In the first amendment, to be submitted in November, the Missouri towns think they are only asking for what is right and humanitarian. Every Missourian who believes in rewarding soldiers wounded on the battlefield should support the plan to keep from going to the poor house those men who guard the cities just as the soldier fights for the nation.

THE GOLDEN RULE AND POLICE.

Both former Gov. Folk and Gov. Hadley have endorsed the constitutional amendment to be submitted in November giving the three cities power to establish a pension system for the disabled police, as the former and present chief executives of the state, both know what the pension means toward improving conditions.

Every person who believes in the golden rule can not resist the plea of the police officer and public-spirited men to vote for the amendment. Its adoption merely provides for the welfare of the officer who did not as a result of exposure and protecting the public.